MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 26, 1990

TO: Dr. Don Josif, U.S. EPA

FROM: Mike Feltes, FIT

SUBJECT: Michigan/F05-9005-006/FMI1179SA

Trenton/Chrysler Corporation Chemical Division

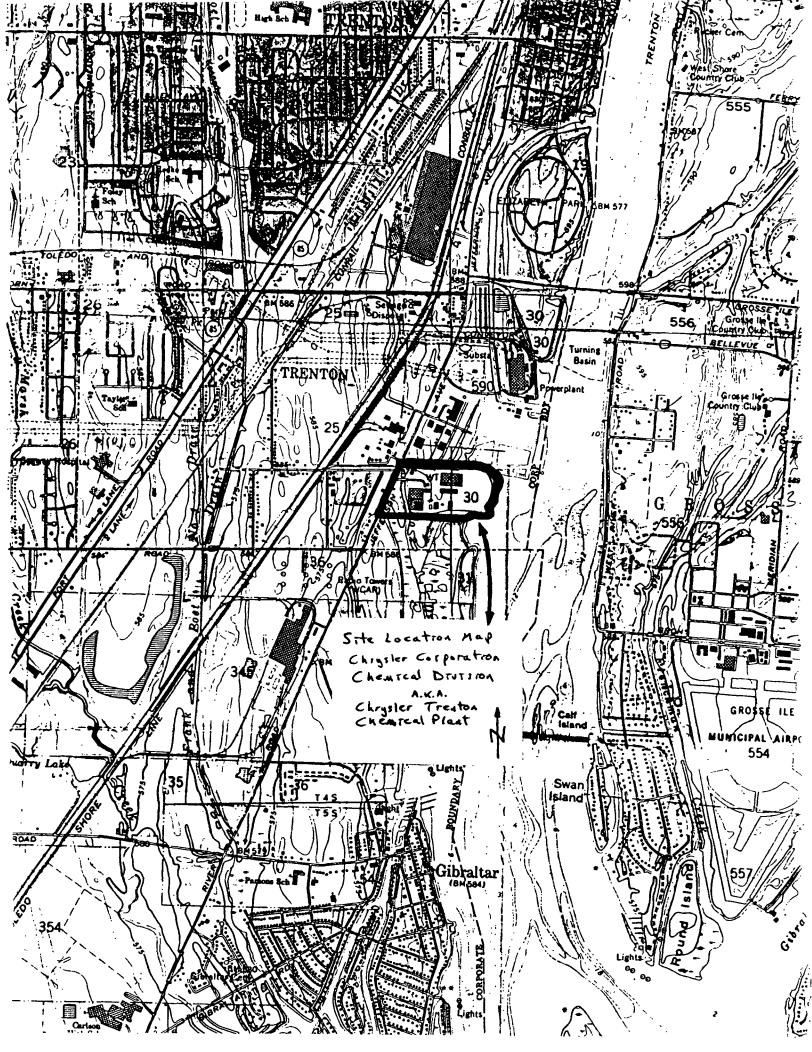
MID005358049

The Chrysler Corporation Chemical Division (a.k.a. Chrysler Trenton Chemical Plant) Facility's primary operations consist of the production of friction products, lubricants, sealants, and adhesives. On March 11, 1987, Chrysler notified the MDNR it had discovered on a back lot approximately 40 corroded drums of waste, which were improperly disposed of some twenty years ago. Chrysler has initiated its own cleanup operation with the help of the consulting firm of Hart Engineers, Inc., which has been hired to conduct inspections, collect samples, and to conduct final clean-up operations.

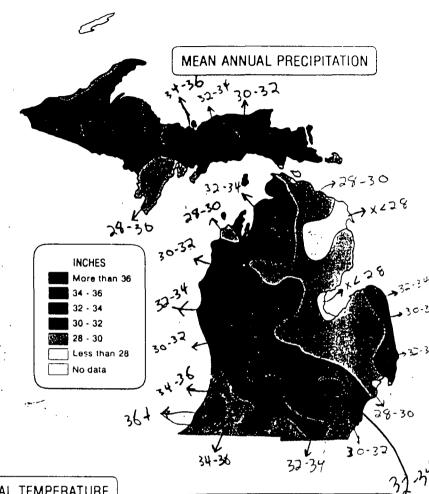
FIT proposes that NFRAP status be applied to this site, due primarily to the fact that there are no surface water intakes used for drinking water purposes, or any drinking water wells, within a three mile radius of the site; therefore, no target populations to groundwater and surface water exist.

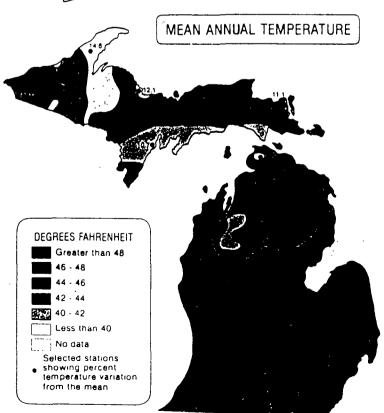
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US EPA RECORDS CENTER REGION 5



Geographic patterns in mean annual precipitation arise from differences in either atmospheric moisture or the number of passing disturbances (fronts and storms). Greatest average precipitation falls in southwestern Lower Michigan and over the higher terrain in western Upper Michigan. Southwestern Lower Michigan is nearest the Gulf of Mexico, the source of moist air for much of the state's rain and snow, and the average atmospheric moisture is higher there than in northern areas of the state. In western Upper Michigan snowfall created by cold air crossing the relatively warmer surface of Lake Superior contributes greatly to that area's total precipitation. Lower average annual precipitation in northeastern Lower Michigan than in the northwest results from less lake-effect snowfall and from limited summertime atmospheric moisture. The contrast in precipitation between northwestern and northeastern Lower Michigan is caused by the uplands in Kalkaska and Otsego counties which locally augment lakeeffect snowfall.





Differences in mean annual temperature across Michigan result from variations in the relative importance of air masses crossing the state as well as from the moderating influence of the Great Lakes In any season warm intervals in Michigan are produced by an influx of air from the southern United States or Great Plains, whereas cold periods are the result of the invasion of air from Canada or the Arctic. Lying nearest these northern sources, the Upper Peninsula is often affected by cool air masses, whereas warm southerly air masses are more frequent in southern Lower Michigan. Thus average temperatures are lower in northern Michigan during all seasons, even in summer when it experiences longer days than any other part of the state. Snow cover, persistent in northern Michigan during winter, promotes nighttime cooling and also lowers mean temperatures. The Great Lakes, which retain heat, modify the climate of near-shore areas by cooling extremely hot summer days. They also moderate the bitter cold of winter by directly releasing heat and generating local cloudiness